BIENNIAL REPORT

of the

Wisconsin School for the Deaf

Delavan, Wisconsin

and the

Wisconsin School for the Visually Handicapped

Janesville, Wisconsin

For the Biennium Ending June 30, 1946

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Wisconsin School for the Deaf

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For the Biennium Ending June 30, 1946

Issued by

JOHN CALLAHAN

State Superintendent

PRINTED BY THE CLASSES IN PRINTING
WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF
DELAVAN

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

June 30, 1946.

Mr. John Callahan
State Superintendent of Public Instruction
Department of Public Instruction
Madison, Wisconsin

Dear Mr. Callahan:

We hereby submit the biennial report for the Wisconsin School for the Deaf and the Wisconsin School for the Visually Handicapped, for the biennium ending June 30, 1946.

We trust that this report will be of service to you in making your report to the Governor.

Respectfully submitted,

William M. Milligan, Superintendent
Wisconsin School for the Deaf

R. E. Long, Superintendent
Wisconsin School for the Visually Handicapped

BIENNIAL REPORT

of the

Wisconsin School for the Deaf

Delavan, Wisconsin

For the Biennium Ending June 30, 1946

History

In 1843 Dr. Inrease A. Lapham, a man who had before that time interested himself in several of the handicapped children of Milwaukee, wrote to the president of the Territorial Council at Madison, asking that the Council seek the help of Congress in establishing institutions in Wisconsin for the deaf, the blind and the insane.

In 1850 Miss Wealthy Hawes, a graduate of the New York Institution for the Deaf, came to the farm home of Ebenezer Cheseboro, two and a half miles west of Delavan, to teach the deaf daughter of the household, Ariadna, and James A. Dudley, the deaf son of a neighbor. This private class of two was the beginning of the education of the deaf in Wisconsin.

In 1851 Mr. John A. Mills, another graduate of the New York Institution came to the Cheseboro home to teach in Miss Hawes' place. There were by this time eight deaf pupils, but this private school had to be closed after four months for lack of funds.

A bill incorporating, "The Wisconsin Institute for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb at or near the village of Delavan", was passed and approved by Governor Leonard J. Farwell on April 15, 1852. A board of trustees was given power to appoint a principal and a building appropriation of $1,000.00 a year for three years, beside $500.00 for the support of the school for that year. In June 1852 Dr. J. A. Bradway was appointed the first principal and Mr. J. A. Mills, the first teacher. The number of pupils at this time was eight and it soon increased to fourteen.

GIRL SCOUT TROOP—1944

BOY SCOUT TROOP—1944

List of Superintendents of the School

Joseph R. Bradway, 1852-1853
Lucius Foote, 1853-1854
Horatio N. Hubbell, 1854-1854
Louis H. Jenkins, 1854-1856
John Scott Officer, 1856-1865
H. W. Milligan, 1865-1868
Edward C. Stone, 1868-1871
George L. Weed, 1871-1875
William H. De Motte, 1875-1880
John W. Swiler, 1880-1901
C. P. Cary, 1901-1902
E. W. Walker, 1902-1916,
H. C. Buell, 1916-1918
William A. Cochrane, 1918-1918
T. Emery Bray, 1918-1942
Valentine Becker, 1942-1945
E. Glenore Jones, 1945-1945
William M. Milligan, 1945-

School Staff

ADMINISTRATION

John Callahan, Superintendent
Department of Public Instruction
Frank V. Powell, Director
Bureau for Handicapped Children, Madison
William M. Milligan, Superintendent
Wisconsin School for the Deaf, Delavan

OFFICE

Mrs. Vera Wescott, Jr. Clerk Stenographer
Hazel M. Dayton, Auditor I

SUPERVISORS OF CHILDREN

Mrs. Elma Geyer
Mrs. Andrew Baran
August Kastner
Annie Einolf
Mrs. Hazel Root
Robert F. Wescott
Mrs. Elsie Metzger
Edna I. Redenius

FACULTY MEMBERS

Mrs. Dorothy Best, Intermediate
Duncan Cameron, Intermediate
Alice Coburn, Primary
Charles Duick, Intermediate
Mrs. Edra Duick, Primary
Charles Dunn, Sloyd
Mrs. M. P. Ellis, Intermediate
Mrs. Evelyn F. Gant, Advanced
John R. Gant, Advanced
Marvel C. Hobart, Intermediate
Mrs. M. L. Kelsey, Librarian
Anna Mae Lange, Intermediate
Mrs. G. B. Llewellyn, Art

MACHINE WOODWORKING

HAND WOODWORKING

Edith L. Mattison, Advanced
Frederick Neesam, Advanced
Anthony Nogosek, Carpentry
Mrs. Gertrude Pynn, Primary
Marvin S. Rood, Printing
Mrs. A. W. Stewart, Primary
Mrs. H. Thomas, Primary
Nina Van Oss, Primary
Mary E. Williams, Advanced
Mrs. Jessie Storey, Domestic science
John A. Moore, Intermediate

DEPARTMENT HEADS

Mrs. Dora Lowe, Principal
Mrs. Rose Ash, Matron
Garfield Collard, Engineer
Harley Kittleson, Farm Manager

Personnel Changes

NEW APPOINTMENTS: W. M. Milligan, Superintendent; Hazel Dayton, Auditor; Charles Duick, Edra Duick, Nina Van Oss, Fern Rennebohm, Mary Allen, Alice Coburn, Margaret Ellis, all of whom are teachers; Edward Wilber, supervisor; Garfield Collard, head engineer; Katherine Collard, Carl Ferhn, domestic workers; John Moyer, John Symicek, farm workers; Gladys Baverfeldt, supervisor of pupils dining room.

RESIGNATIONS: V. A. Becker, superintendent; Edna Bossi, Fern Rennebohm, Mary Allen, Beulah Neesam, Virginia Spurling, Hilleborg Weeks, all teachers; Rosemary Zerfas, Head Nurse; Betty Smith, Auditor; Lillian Speich, Children's supervisor, and John Geyer, Operating Engineer, deceased; John Symicek, Raymond Richardson, farm workers; Mary Anderson, Fred Richardson, domestic workers.

Health

We have a registered nurse in charge of the school hospital and a practical nurse as assistant. Her report is as follows:

1. Physical examinations are required annually for all new students enrolling and former students who return; these examinations are given by their family doctor at home. Necessary additional check-ups are given at the school.

2. Dental examinations are given twice a year (October and April); dental work is completed throughout the year as is necessary.

3. Ear, nose, and throat examinations were given each child by an Otologist and written report made as to number of tonsillectomies, adenotomies, and other medical and surgical care necessary.

4. A menu committee, with the aid of the state nutritionist, plans well balanced and appealing menus.

FOOTBALL SQUAD—1944

CLASS of 1945

5. A plan of serving milk and cookies to the younger children during the morning recess has been put into effect.

6. A short rest period is given each of the primary pupils when school convenes at 1:00 p. m.

7. All children enrolling in school must first have been given Wasserman Test, Tuberculin Test, Diphtheria Test, Smallpox Vaccinations, and Dick Test.

Farm and Garden

Our meat, milk, eggs, fruits, and vegetables, for table use are provided by the school farm. All milk is pasteurized in a very sanitary milk room before being brought to the dining room for use. Students assist with work in the garden such as planting in the spring and bringing in the food in the fall, under the supervision of a very capable supervisor. Our farm serves as a means to teach the boys some things they will use much in later life when they take up farm work, as many of them do.

Relationship With Other Agencies

A great deal of recognition should be paid to various organizations and individuals throughout the state for their assistance. The school is deeply indebted to the following: the county judges, county nurses, city nurses, child welfare agencies and county welfare work-

GIRLS' BASKETBALL SQUAD—1944-45

ers. To many persons we are grateful for educational and recreational material. The State Board of Health has worked with us in many ways and as a result, the children enjoy better health and better personal hygiene. Through the cooperation of the Vocational Rehabilitation Department some of our graduates are continuing various vocational studies. To the Bureau for Handicapped Children, the director and his staff we wish to pay special recognition for aid and guidance. The Reverend Arthur Leisman, head of the Service Bureau of the Wisconsin Association of the Deaf has lent his helping hand in various ways.

Recreation Program

Coordinated with the academic and vocational training is a recreational program. There are opportunities for the older boys and girls to meet other schools in athletic contests. This year boys wrestled in two meets. The school also meets the public schools of the southern part of the state in footbball, basketball and baseball. Plans are being made to take the football team on a trip out of the state.

In addition to athletic contests the boys and girls have a Boy Scout and Girl Scout troop. The younger children have similar groups and their own activities. Two literary clubs are very active, and this gives training in public speaking. The lessons learned from these activities are sportsmanship, fair play, and worthy use of leisure time.

Needed Improvements

The report of the Joint Interim Committee on Post War Planing, published as of January 10, 1944, recommended the following:

Heating plant, boilers, change over from DC to AC, Sewage disposal, and other repairs $125,000

In addition to the above, our needs are as follows:

1. A hospital unit. The school has never had a satisfactory place to care for its sick children; at the present time the second floor of the High School building is being used as a hospital; we need this space for classrooms.

2. Remodeling of the Vocational Building. Some of this is already in progress and can be done with appropriated funds included in our budget request.

3. Remodeling of two dormitories. Same as above.

4. Remodeling of classrooms in the High School and in the Elementary School. Some of the work can be done without special appropriation.

5. General repair and painting of buildings.

BASKETBALL SQUAD—1945-46

Vocational and Special Subjects

Many of the professions are closed to the deaf and a study of occupations in which they are engaged indicates the need for a strong vocational program. Printing has proven itself to be most attractive; there are deaf printers throughout the state who received their training in our school. The shop is completely equipped — two Linotype machines, a cylinder press, two job presses and other miscellaneous equipment, all of which make it possible to provide adequate training in this field. An effort has been made to provide the type of training necessary to prepare our boys to step into a job on a weekly newspaper or job shop. Before a boy or girl can actually select a trade, however, there is ground work to be laid. Boys enter the class in Crafts where they learn the use of simple tools, how to distinguish woods, how to care for tools, names of materials and other essential facts. Projects are quite limited in this class; however, if initiative is shown, the pupil is allowed to make almost anything he pleases. The girls are introduced to mending and ironing. Later, when it is felt that the children are ready for it, they are permitted to choose their own vocational subjects. Woodworking, Home Economics, Shoe Repairing, Beauty Culture and Printing are some of the opportunities. Plans are now being made to expand this work to include Farming and Gardening, Dairy Work,

Class of 1946

Cheerleaders 1945-46

Laundry Work, Poultry Raising, Welding, Metal Work, Auto Mechanics and other trades in which the deaf have proven themselves to be capable and self-supporting.

What our Recent Graduates Are Doing

Below is a list of graduates of the Wisconsin School for the Deaf and their present occupations. This list includes only the 1945 and 1946 classes.

CLASS OF 1945

Edith Erickson, Racine, employed in the Wheary Trunk Factory in Racine.

Betty Estling, Superior, Wis., employed in Duluth.

Bernadine Hauser, Hartford.

Cecilia Havrilla, Conrath, now Mrs. Fred Mlynek, Phillips.

Dorothy Maes, Oconto.

Lois Sjoquist, Iron Mountain, Mich., now Mrs. Richard Nelson, Rockford.

Betty Solterman, Montello, employed by the American Trunk Co. at Rockford.

CLASS OF 1946

Betty John, Milwaukee, now studying at the Hade School of Costume Design, Milwaukee. (Rhea Garment Co. of Milwaukee has adopted some of her designs.)

Jennie Marino, Cumberland, employed in Minneapolis (office work).

William Binn, Racine, employed as linotype operator at Sparta.

Anna Estling, Superior, now with the American Trunk Co., Rockford.

Roger Falberg, Racine, Gallaudet College, Washington, D. C.

Annette Hering, Sparta, now Mrs. William Binn.

Robert Holmlund, Bangor, La Crosse Vocational School.

Helen Lawrence, Kenosha, American Trunk Factory, Rockford.

Elaine Novak, Menasha, attending Appleton Vocational School.

Lawrence Stafford, Phillips, now at Gallaudet College.

Joe Zinkovich, Ahens, now at Milwaukee Vocational School.

Conclusion

During the recent war years the problems of our school have multiplied. The rising costs of food supplies, school equipment and the shortage of compentent help have added to our burdens. I wish to take this opportunity to express my gratitude to the Director of the Bureau for Handicapped Children, Mr. Frank V. Powell, for his personal interest in the children, his guidance and assistance.

I can not state how much I appreciate the loyalty of the staff and faculty. They have given a great deal of time and devotion to the deaf and hard of hearing children entrusted to our care.

Respectfully submitted,
William M. Milligan, *Superintendent*

BIENNIAL REPORT

of the

Wisconsin School for the Visually Handicapped

Janesville, Wisconsin

For the Biennium Ending June 30, 1946

Location

The Wisconsin School for the Visually Handicapped is located at Janesville, Rock County, on the Chicago and Northwestern and Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railways, U. S. Highways 14 and 51, State Highways 11 and 26; Cardinal, Swenson and Greyhound Bus Lines.

School Staff

ADMINISTRATION

R. E. Long, Supt. & Steward
Mrs. Margaret Hess, Asst. Steward

OFFICE

Florence McKinnon, Auditor I
Alice Reed, Jr. Clerk Typist
Hazel Hasse, Jr. Clerk Stenographer
Helen Patterson, Telephone Operator I

SUPERVISORS OF CHILDREN

Jessie Crandall
Mrs. Jennie Onstad
Mrs. Clara Corcoran
Mrs. J. Gritzmacher
Mrs. Della Pettibone
John Birchall

FACULTY MEMBERS

Mrs. Anna Conway, Elementary Teacher
Blanche Cornell, Piano
H. Alton Davis, English and Math.
Mrs. Margaret Flaherty, Elementary Teacher
Inez Holmes, Physical Education
Mrs. Nina Hopkins, Elementary Teacher
Ruth M. Hoppe, Choral, Voice, and Piano

Fred Hoyer, Industrial Arts
Mrs. Donna Jensen, Primary Teacher
Mrs. Ruth Lynch, Primary Teacher
Mrs. Ellen Mahlum, Typing, and Social Studies
Helen Mork (Temporary) Industrial Arts
Mrs. Nelle Murphy (Temporary) Ungraded Room
Homer Nowatski, Industrial Arts and Science
Mary O'Brien, Elementary Reading and Library
Altha Opperud, Elementary Teacher
Dr. Grant R. Perrin, Orchestra and Instruments
Saphronie Peterson, Primary Teacher
Ruth Rosenthal, English, Social Studies, and Library
Marian R. Smith, Home Economics
Herman L. Voland, Industrial Arts
A. Margaret Uetz, Upper Grades (On Leave of Absence)

MAINTENANCE

Orrin E. Bull, Maintenance Man II
Leo P. McKeown, Operating Engineer II

Personnel Changes

RESIGNATIONS: Mrs. Sybil Kummerow, Home Economics; Carl Engler, Typing and Dictaphone; Mrs. Herbert Haseltine, Sr. Clerk Stenographer; Harry Eddy, Charge Attendant; Herbert Adams, Orchestra; Fred Barnett, Industrial Arts; Mrs. Gwendolyn Mueller, Elementary Teacher; Florence Folks, Primary Teacher.

APPOINTMENTS: John Birchall, Charge Attendant and Teacher; Mrs. Margaret Flaherty, Elementary Teacher; Mrs. Marian Haseltine (Marian Smith), Home Economics; Mrs. Jean Douglas (Temporary) Typing and Dictaphone; Mrs. Ellen Mahlum, Typing and Dictaphone, Mrs. Nelle Murphy (Temporary) Elementary Teacher; Helen Mork, (Temporary) Industrial Arts; Mrs. Grace Stone (Temporary) Jr. Clerk Stenographer; Dr. Grant Perrin, Orchestra; Hazel Hasse, Jr. Clerk Stenographer.

Dates of Historical Significance

August 7, 1849—Publice meeting held in Janesville; $430 being pledged for the purpose of establishing a school for the blind.

October 1849—School established—eight students.

February 1850—Demonstration before first legislature; state incorporation of school.

1852—School moved to present site; land presented by Captain Ira Miltimore.

1858—Law passed requiring tuition of $300—later repealed.

1860—Old main building started.

1866—Law passed requiring tuition of $300—later repealed.

1867—Main building enlarged—original building (previous to 1860) razed.
1870—Old main building completed.
April 1874—Entire building destroyed by fire.
1874—Main part of power house built—barn completed.
1876—West wing of present main building completed.
1877—Middle section of present main building completed.
1881—Trusteeship of school transferred from local board to state board.
1885—Name changed from Wisconsin Institution for the Education of the Blind to the Wisconsin School for the Blind—year of first graduating class.
1891—State Board of Control put in charge of school.
1896—East wing of present main building completed.
1908—Power house completed—green house built.
1909—Music building completed.
1914—Annex added to main building.
1915—Primary building constructed.
1918—First summer session for adult blind—fourteen men enrolled.
1937—School placed under supervision of State Superintendent of Public Instruction.
1939—Bureau for Handicapped Children created within State Superintendent's office. School placed under Director, F. V. Powell of Bureau.
1945—Name of school changed to Wisconsin School for the Visually Handicapped Permissive legislation passed for broadening function of school as a part of state school system.
Administration and supervision of school farm transferred to Public Welfare Department.

List of Superintendents of the School

1849—J. T. Axtell
1851—Alexander McDonald
1852—Henry Dutton
1853—(April) C. B. Woodruff
1855—(October) P. Lane
1856—W. H. Churchman
1861—Thos. H. Little
1875—Sarah C. Little
1891—(September) Warren D. Parker
1891—(December) Lynn S. Pease
1895—(September) H. F. Bliss
1901—(August) A. J. Hutton
1903—(January) C. R. Schowalter
1905—(July) Harvey Clark
1909—(August) Dr. J. F. Brown

CLASSES OF CHILDREN with varying degrees of loss of vision progress satisfactorily if proper materials of instruction are provided. However, this does present a very complicated problem for the teacher.

WHEN PROPERLY TRAINED, the blind or partially sighted individual can safely operate a power machine. The broomstitcher is an example.

1911—(August) J. T. Hooper
1933—(June) L. F. Murphy (Acting)
1933—(September) F M. Longanecker
1941—(April) R. E. Long (Acting)
1942—(February) R. E. Long

Health

Children enrolled at the school during the biennium have enjoyed good health. Due to the wartime shortage of doctors and dentists it was impossible to maintain the pre-war level of medical and dental services. By enlisting more cooperation on the part of parents, however, we feel that the student health was adequately safeguarded.

All new pupils were given Wassermann tests. Treatments are carried on under the physicians' orders wherever indicated. Shick and Dick tests were given to all new pupils. Parental permission was obtained before the above mentioned tests were given.

There were no epidemics of communicable diseases. Two cases of meningitis developed at different intervals, but these were not of the contagious type.

The mobile tuberculin testing unit of the State Board of Health visited the school and everyone, pupils and employees, was X-rayed. No active cases were discovered.

During the biennium 45 students were kept in contact with the eye clinic at the Wisconsin General Hospital. Words are inadequate in expressing our gratitude to this institution and especially to the doctors and nurses in the eye clinic. More of our citizenry should become acquainted with our Wisconsin General Hospital and the invaluable services rendered there. Of the above mentioned 45 students, 17 were definitely benefited by treatment and surgery.

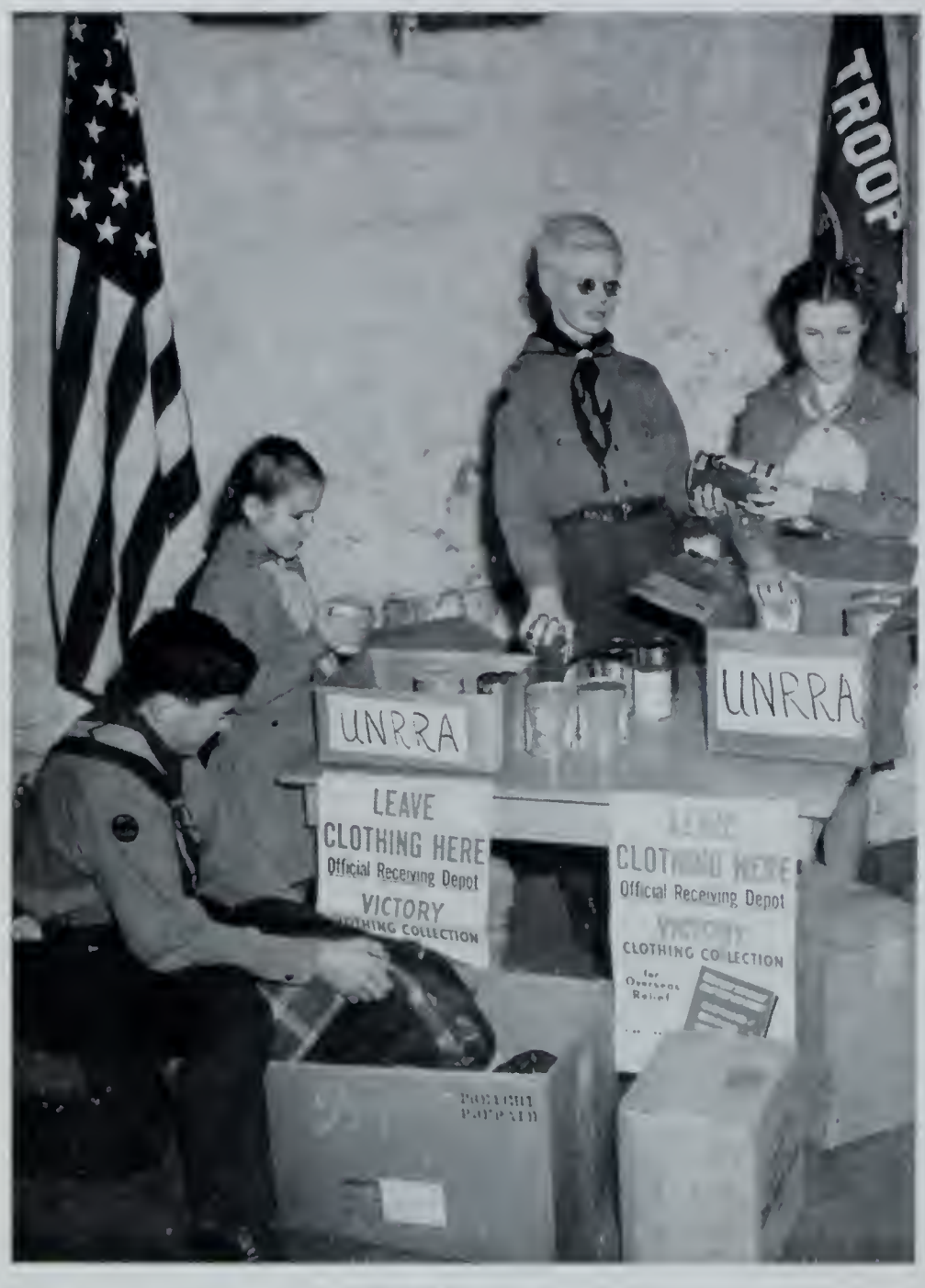
Two pupils during the biennium experienced such an increase in vision that they were able to re-enroll in their local schools.

The Pre-School Visually Handicapped Child

For the last four years, and especially during the last two years, the problem of the pre-school has received a considerable amount of attention. With the cooperation of the State Board of Health and the Bureau for Handicapped Children, we have received early notice of the birth of a blind or partially sighted child.

We feel that Miss Ruth Rosenthal has done a very fine job of unifying the fieldwork, enlisting the cooperation of local workers, and in contacting the parents of visually handicapped children of our state. Through her we are building a fine spirit of cooperation, not only with the home, but with other educational, health, and welfare agencies.

The homes of the pre-school child are visited at least once a year.



THE REGISTERED TROOPS of Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts provide boys and girls with interesting recreational activities, informal, friendly contacts with other scouts of their own age, and an opportunity to make tangible contributions to the community in which they live. Making USO scrap-books, hospital tray favors, participating in the city scrap and paper drives, earning merit badges and taking part in out-door hikes, cook-outs, and a week-end in the Scout Cabin makes any scout year a full one.

Through discussion and printed materials the parents are given advice and such special assistance as is necessary in training the child. Parents are brought to the school to observe the smaller children enrolled. In this way mothers and fathers can realize the needs of the child upon entering school.

During the biennium 105 home calls have been made; contact has been made with 70 Public Health Officers and Nurses; and conferences with 24 school officials have been held. We have made contact with and have maintained the cooperation of 28 Social Welfare Agencies.

Two eye diseases affecting young children have made their appearance felt during the last two years.

(a) Retrolental fibroplasia. This disease usually producing total blindness is so new medical science as yet knows neither the cause, prevention, or cure. It is most frequently found in babies more than two months premature, affecting 12% of such children.

We have a limited number of such cases reported and are giving assistance to parents which will help in their adjustment to the problem of having a blind child in their family, and also will enable them sympathetically to train their child for school readiness.

(b) Congenital cataracts. Infection with rubella (German Measles) during early pregnancy has been found to have serious affect on the foetus, frequently causing this eye anomalie. The largest number of cases reported have occurred in births during 1940-41. A child born during these years will be of school age during the next biennium. They will become a very real problem to the school.

In both cases the school field service is anxious and earnest in its efforts to locate such pre-school children in order to give parents such assistance as they may need in (1) training the child and (2) to be of service in acquiring early treatment and surgery which may produce highly beneficial results, especially in the case of congenital cataracts.

Reading Services

The American Printing House for the Blind, Louisville, Kentucky, is to be commended for its fine work in producing Braile texts, Braille materials, Talking Book records, and instructional apparatus. In spite of the material shortages and staff problems no insurmountable shortages have been encountered during the war.

Many desirable projects have had to be deferred but future plans are truly encouraging.

The American Printing House is committed to the publication of large type texts for use and distribution through the residential schools and public school Braille classes as soon as appropriations and facilities are made available. The idea has been received very favorably by federal authorities.

EXCELLENT TYPISTS may receive training in dictaphone operation and office practice. Employment possibilities are available for the well trained operator.

The number of Talking Book recordings produced is increasing each year, showing an ever increasing demand for these materials.

The American Association of Instructors of the Blind has been urging the increased production of Talking Book recordings. In our own library we have the first classroom text (History) produced on Talking Book Records. This means the text is available in Braille, print, and on records. In addition, the American Association of Instructors of the Blind passed a resolution at their 1944 convention, held at Little Rock, Arkansas, requesting the Board of Trustees of the American Printing House for the Blind to consider the publication of large type texts which could be made available to residential schools, public school Braille and Sight-Saving classes.

At the present time the library at the Wisconsin School for the Visually Handicapped is obligated (Section 47.04) to maintain a circulating library for the blind of the state. In order that our library keep abreast in circulating materials with the progress of the production of materials, legislation is being introduced as follows:

> Section 41.74—Embossed, clear type or large type books, Talking Book machines, and Talking Book records acquired by the Wisconsin School for the Visually Handicapped constitute a circulating library for the visually handicapped. It shall be kept at the school and be in charge of its superintendent. . . . .

Thus the school is legally and professionally preparing for the time when available materials can be dispersed to children and adults who need them wherever the demand may be.

Higher Education

Section 47.07 makes provision for financial aid to visually handicapped persons while in attendance at a university, college, or conservatory of music. This aid is pro-rated by the superintendent of the school and with the approval of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

During the school year 1944-45, five boys and eight girls took advantge of this law. A total of $1722.72 was used. During the 1945-46 school year, seven boys and six girls were enrolled in institutions of higher learning. This group of young people utilized the fund to the extend of $1739.42.

Close cooperation in developing programs for these people is maintained with the Division of Adult Blind and the Rehabilitation Division. A sincere attempt is made to see that valid objectives are maintained on the part of the student, and also that the funds are spent wisely.

Our Alumni

From June 1924 until July 1, 1946, 89 boys and 72 girls, a total of 161 pupils, have been granted diplomas. Of this number 71 boys and 57 girls, or a total of 128, are employed. (We consider anyone classed as a "housewife" as being employed.) At the present time 13 of the graduates are attending institutions of higher learning. Of the 161 graduates, 18 are unemployed; 4 are deceased.

It is very gratifying to note that such a high percent (80) of our graduates are gainfully employed or actively engaged in maintaining a home of their own.

The handicapped during World War II had an excellent opportunity to prove their worth in many situations. They not only were of invaluable ssistance in winning the war, but proved to a great many people that they could accomplish a great deal in spite of their handicap. The visually handicaped took advantage of these opportunities and consequently proved that there are many jobs that can be done very successfully without sight. In addition to this wartime situation, we feel that a great many visually handicapped men and women are holding their jobs in peace time, not through a feeling of sympathy, but rather because they have proved that they can do a job.

The Division for Adult Blind deserves a great deal of credit for their efforts in placing visually handicapped men and women in positions of gainful employment.

Summer School

The Wisconsin School for the Visually Handicapped conducts an eight weeks' summer session, primarily for the benefit of those who have lost their sight after the secondary school level age. The program consists of Braille, typing, dictaphone, and handicrafts such as weaving, piano tuning, chair-caning, basketry, broom and brush making, manual training, cooking and sewing.

The objectives of the summer school are two-fold: (1) The social rehabilitation of the adult blind. By this we mean that, after the blind

HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS are sometimes provided with indentical materials from three different sources: Braille, print, and Talking Book records. Note their use as illustrated.

NEARLY EVERY BOY OR GIRL enjoys an expression of rhythm. Our children are not exceptions. A true sense of rhythm may indicate potential musical ability to be developed as the child advances through school.

people have been taught to do things for themselves, they experience an entirely new viewpoint of life. This social readjustment is furthered by their associations with other blind people in attendance. (2) The summer school serves as an aptitude testing medium. Many blind people who are capable of making themselves economically independent are discovered in the summer school sessions.

Due to the fact that a great many adult blind found employment opportunities during the war, our summer school enrollments were decreased.

During the 1945 session 29 men and 22 women, a total of 51, were enrolled. Of this number 6 were out-of-state students. During the 1946 session there were 32 men and 21 women, a total of 53 enrolled. Eight of this number were out-of-state students. Out-of-state students are required to pay a tuition fee of $100.

The Building Problem

The 1945 legislature appropriated $157,000 to be used as follows:

Heating Plant, Boilers, and Appurtenances	$110,000
Change over—D. C. to A. C. (Motors, etc.)	17,000
Repair of roof	10,000
Fire-proof library for Braille books	20,000

Due to shortages and extremely high building costs this money has not been released. However, plans for the new power plant are in readiness. It appears that increased building costs will necessitate additional funds in order to carry out the original intent of the legislators.

In 1950 the school will hold its official centennial celebration. Historical facts given elsewhere in this report reveal the extreme age of major portions of buildings, power lines, wiring, etc. The State of Wisconsin is facing the problem of replacing some of the buildings and the major re-modeling of others. The complete solution of the problem of blindness is not on the horizon. Frankly, there is no doubt that Wisconsin is going to need a residential school for the education of visually handicapped children for many years to come. It is recommended that plans for such re-modeling and building be initiated and approved, and that definite efforts for necessary funds be made. Conceivably, this might well become a most vital part of the 1950 centennial observation.

Conclusion

During the years of World War II the residential school experienced all of the problems of other schools and in addition many other problems due to the necessary housing problems of the pupils, such as food supplies, dormitory equipment, and domestic service help. Products from the school farm have proven invaluable. Employee

THE THIRD GRADE pupils with the guidance of their teacher, Miss Peterson, have maintained a regular sales program of war bonds and stamps. Many educational implications have evolved and have been utilized to the utmost. The entire school has profited through this project.

EFFORTS ARE BEING MADE to provide well lighted and properly equipped shops for handcraft classes.

turn-over was heavy and of necessity many new people were brought in Maintaining proper levels of educational standards, replacement of equipment, and keeping the school plant in proper repair—all have presented real problems.

I wish to take this opportunity to express my gratitude to Frank V. Powell, Director of the Bureau for Handicapped Children for his guidance, assistance, and understanding, during these trying years. I deeply appreciate the loyalty of the staff and employees. The success of any organization is not determined by one individual, but rather by the combined efforts of all. Let us measure our real value in terms of loyalty and intelligent devotion to the visually handicapped children we are pledged to serve.

Sincerely,

R. E. LONG, *Superintendent*

STUDENTS may choose courses in music and follow them through the years of their school life. Interested and capable pupils develop the ability to perform very creditably and also acquire a deep appreciation of the values of music training.

THE SCHOOL BUS transports pupils to and from nne churches each Sunday, to concerts, plays, and other places of educational interest such as the fire department, airport, local courts, newspaper, etc. Trains and buses are met on going home and arrival days. The bus is a very valuable piece of equipment in both the regular and summer sessions.

TABLE 1

Showing the movement of population at the Wisconsin School for the Deaf and the Wisconsin School for the Visually Handicapped:

	Wis. School for Deaf						Wis. School for Visually Handicapped					
	1944-45			1945-46			1944-45			1945-46		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Total Enrollment	94	97	191	87	88	175	77	69	146	76	73	149
Students Returned	87	87	174	82	83	165	59	57	116	64	59	122
First Admissions	7	10	17	5	5	10	18	12	30	12	14	26
Left During School Year	7	3	10	2	0	2	11	7	18	5	5	10
Graduated from High School	0	7	7	5	6	11	3	2	5	2	4	6
Graduated from Voc. Dept.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Completed School year	87	94	181	85	88	173	66	62	128	71	68	139

TABLE 2

Showing the age at admittance to the Wisconsin School for the Deaf and the Wisconsin School for the Visually Handicapped:

	Wis. School for Deaf						Wis. School for Visually Handicapped					
	1944-45			1945-46			1944-45			1945-46		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Under 6 Years	33	38	71	23	29	52	2	3	5	0	0	0
6 Years	24	22	46	25	26	51	2	1	3	1	4	5
7 Years	12	11	23	14	10	24	5	1	6	7	4	11
8 Years	6	4	10	10	8	18	7	5	12	7	2	9
9 Years	4	6	10	5	5	10	1	8	9	5	7	12
10 Years	1	5	6	3	1	4	4	6	10	2	4	6
11 Years	4	2	6	2	2	4	4	5	9	4	7	11
12 Years	2	1	3	0	2	2	7	8	15	6	8	14
13 Years	2	1	3	0	2	2	10	5	15	6	5	11
14 Years	4	1	5	4	2	6	6	7	13	9	5	14
15 Years	1	1	2	0	0	0	8	3	11	7	8	15
16 Years	1	4	5	1	0	1	8	6	14	7	3	10
17 Years	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	7	7	8	15
18 Years	0	1	1	0	1	1	5	2	7	4	5	9
19 Years	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	7	3	1	4
Over 19 Years	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	1	2	3
	94	97	191	87	88	175	85	61	146	76	73	149

TABLE 3

Showing educational level at the onset of deafness and blindness of pupils enrolled at the Wisconsin School for the Deaf and the Wisconsin School for the Visually Handicapped:

	Wis. School for Deaf						Wis. School for Visually Handicapped					
	1944-45			1945-46			1944-45			1945-46		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Pre-school	88	86	174	84	80	164	62	58	120	65	59	124
Elementary School	5	6	11	3	6	9	2	1	3	0	2	2
Secondary School	1	0	1	0	1	1	5	3	8	4	5	9
Unkown	0	5	5	0	1	1	8	7	15	7	7	14
Total	94	97	191	87	88	175	77	69	146	76	73	149

TABLE 4

Showing causes of deafness and blindness as given by the parents of students enrolled at the Wisconsin School for the Deaf and the Wisconsin School for the Visually Handicapped.

	Wis. School for Deaf						Wis. School for Visually Handicapped					
	1944-45			1945-46			1944-45			1945-46		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Diseases & infections:												
Ear & tonsil infection	2	3	5	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Convulsions	1	2	3	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whooping cough	2	2	4	2	3	5	1	0	1	1	0	1
Pneumonia	2	3	5	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mastoid	1	1	2	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brain Fever	1	1	2	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Influenza	3	1	4	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mumps	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Osteomalitis	2	3	5	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sleeping Sickness	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asthma	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Erysipelas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	3	4	7	4	3	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Measles	1	5	6	3	5	8	1	0	1	0	0	0
Meningitis	12	2	14	10	2	12	2	1	3	0	1	1
Infantile Paralysis	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trachoma	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	0	2

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Tuberculosis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	8	3	7	10
Prenatal Infections	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	8	3	5	8
Vascular Disease	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	2	0	2
Diphtheria	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brain Tumors or Lesions	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	3	5	1	3	4
Injuries or Accidents	3	1	4	1	0	1	8	0	8	8	0	8
Injuries at Birth	0	1	1	0	1	1	2	3	5	2	2	4
Congenital or Hereditary	17	14	31	14	15	29	44	34	78	48	38	86
Unknown	36	52	88	35	47	82	10	13	23	6	16	22
Abcess	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cleft Palate	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rickets	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Quinsey	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fall	1	0	1	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	94	97	191	87	88	175	77	69	146	76	73	149

TABLE 5

Showing degree of deafness and blindness of pupils enrolled at the Wisconsin School for the Deaf and the Wis. School for Visually Handicapped:

	Wis. School for Deaf						Wis. School for Visually Handicapped					
	1944-45			1945-46			1944-45			1945-46		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Totally Deaf	49	43	92	40	36	76						
Partially Deaf	45	54	99	47	52	99						
Totally Blind							11	15	26	10	15	25
* Partially Blind							66	58	120	66	58	124
Totally admission	94	97	191	87	88	175	77	69	146	76	73	149

* Includes pupils with very low vision such as light perception only.

TABLE 6

Showing total enrollment by counties at the Wisconsin School for the Deaf and the Wisconsin School for the Visually Handicapped:

Counties	Wis. School for Deaf 1944-45 M	F	T	1945-46 M	F	T	Wis. School for Visually Handicapped 1944-45	1945-46
Adams	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ashland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Barron	1	1	2	1	1	2	4	4
Bayfield	1	1	2	1	1	2	0	0
Brown	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	5
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Burnett	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
Calumet	0	2	2	0	2	2	1	1
Chippewa	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	0
Clark	1	2	3	1	2	3	0	1
Columbia	5	1	6	4	1	5	2	2
Crawford	0	2	2	0	2	2	3	3
Dane	2	3	5	1	3	4	7	7
Dodge	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Door	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Douglas	1	3	4	1	2	3	1	3
Dunn	3	2	5	3	2	5	4	3
Eau Claire	0	1	1	0	1	1	3	3
Florence	0	2	2	0	1	1	1	1

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Fond du Lac	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Forest	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	3
Grant	2	3	5	2	4	6	2	2
Green	0	3	3	0	2	2	0	0
Green Lake	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iron	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jackson	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
Jefferson	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0
Juneau	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Kenosha	0	3	3	0	3	3	6	5
Kewaunee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
La Crosse	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
La Fayette	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	0
Langlade	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Lincoln	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	2
Manitowoc	1	0	1	2	0	2	3	3
Marathon	0	2	2	0	1	1	1	0
Marinette	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Marquette	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1
Milwaukee	19	15	34	15	15	30	12	16
Monroe	3	4	7	1	4	5	2	1
Oconto	1	2	3	1	1	2	4	2
Oneida	1	1	2	0	0	0	2	2
Outagamie	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
Ozaukee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pepin	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0

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Pierce	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
Polk	3	0	3	3	0	3	1	1
Portage	0	0	0	0	2	2	3	3
Price	1	0	1	1	1	2	1	1
Racine	5	5	10	5	2	7	5	9
Richland	1	1	2	0	1	1	0	0
Rock	6	5	11	8	5	13	23	19
Rush	0	2	2	1	1	2	1	1
St. Croix	3	1	4	3	1	4	0	0
Sauk	0	2	2	0	2	2	1	1
Sawyer	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Shawano	0	1	1	0	1	1	2	1
Sheboygan	3	1	4	3	1	4	5	5
Taylor	2	0	2	1	0	1	0	0
Trempealeau	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1
Vernon	2	0	2	2	0	2	5	5
Vilas	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1
Walworth	8	7	15	10	8	18	2	3
Washburn	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Washington	0	6	6	0	5	5	2	2
Waukesha	3	6	9	3	5	8	3	3
Waupaca	3	0	3	4	0	4	0	2
Waushara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Winnebago	1	2	3	1	2	3	0	0
Wood	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1
Total enrolled	94	97	191	87	88	175	146	149

Table 7

TOTAL ENROLLMENT

Year	School for the Deaf	School for the Visually Handicapped
1936-37	232	163
1937-38	234	143
1938-39	246	165
1939-40	232	170
1940-41	243	175
1941-42	224	164
1942-43	216	148
1943-44	182	140
1944-45	191	146
1945-46	175	149

TABLE 8

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS
(Includes Cost of Coal and Insurance)

Year	School for the Deaf	School for the Visually Handicapped (Includes cost of 8 weeks Summer School and Higher Education Fund)
1936-37		
Operation	$105,531.00	$108,299.54
R. & M.	11,532.00	11,500.00
Misc. Capital	1,710.00	5,000.00
1937-38		
Operation	$119,791.00	$123,821.07
R. & M.	9,267.00	11,500.00
Misc. Capital	4,970.00	6,325.00
1938-39		
Operation	$119,791.00	$124,129.26
R. & M.	9,267.00	11,500.00
Misc. Capital	4,970.00	6,325.00
1939-40		
Operation	$114,000.00	$117,784.19
R. & M.	8,340.00	10,350.00
Misc. Capital	3,976.00	5,060.00

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1940-41		
Operation	$114,000.00	$117,132.51
R. & M.	7,498.00	9,350.00
Misc. Capital	3,352.00	4,325.00
1941-42		
Operation	$119,846.00	$122,182.98
R. & M.	9,126.00	10,874.00
Misc. Capital	4,856.00	5,734.00
1942-43		
Operation	$119,846.00	$138,239.57
R. & M.	9,126.00	10,874.00
Misc. Capital	4,856.00	5,734.00
1943-44		
Operation	$126,250.00	$149,079.62
R. & M.	10,000.00	10,250.36
Misc. Capital	6,660.00	3,340.00
1944-45		
Operation	$126,250.00	$147,545.35
R. & M.	10,000.00	10,228.00
Misc. Capital	6,660.00	3,340.00
1945-46		
Operation	$120,000.00	$142,414.11
		(7,003.00-farm transfer)
R. & M.	11,000.00	11,237.00
Misc. Capital	4,430.00	4,430.00